

REPORT ON NATIVE PAPERS

FOR THE

Week ending the 3rd March 1888.

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LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Reported number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.	
BENGALI.					
Monthly.					
1	"Ahammadi"	Tangail, Mymensingh..	.....	27th February 1888. 27th ditto.
2	"Kasipore Nibási"	Kasipore, Burrisal ...	.....	
Fortnightly.					
3	"Ave Maria"	Calcutta ...	.....	
4	"Gaura Duta"	Maldah ...	.....	
5	"Grambási"	Uluberia ...	.....	
6	"Púrva Bangabási"	Noakhally ...	.....	
7	"Púrva Darpan"	Chittagong ...	700		
8	"Uttara Banga Hitaishi"	Mahiganj, Rungpore...	.....	
Weekly.					
9	"Arya Darpan"	Calcutta ...	102	24th ditto.	
10	"Bangabási"	Ditto ...	20,000	25th ditto.	
11	"Burdwán Sanjivani"	Burdwan ...	302	21st ditto.	
12	"Cháruvartá"	Sherepore, Mymensingh	600	20th ditto.	
13	"Chattal Gazette"	Chittagong ...	.....	14th ditto.
14	"Dacca Prakash"	Dacca ...	450	26th ditto.	
15	"Dhumaketu"	Chandernagore ...	.....	24th ditto.
16	"Education Gazette"	Hooghly ...	825		
17	"Garib and Mahavidya"	Dacca ...	.....	22nd ditto.
18	"Hindu Ranjiká"	Beaulah, Rajshahye...	200		
19	"Jagatbási"	Calcutta ...	.....	23rd ditto.
20	"Murahidábád Patriká"	Berhampore ...	508	24th ditto.	
21	"Murshidábád Pratinidhi"	Ditto ...	.....	
22	"Navavibhákar Sádharani"	Calcutta ...	1,000	27th ditto.	
23	"Prajá Bandhu"	Chandernagore ...	995	24th ditto.	

No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Reported number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.
BENGALI—concluded.				
<i>Weekly—concluded.</i>				
24	"Pratikar"	Berhampore	600	24th February 1888.
25	"Rungpore Dik Prakash"	Kakiniá, Rungpore	205	16th ditto.
26	"Sahachar"	Calcutta	500	22nd ditto.
27	"Samaya"	Ditto	2,350	
28	"Sanjivani"	Ditto	4,000	25th ditto.
29	"Sansodhini"	Chittagong	800	17th ditto.
30	"Saráswat Patra"	Dacca	400	
31	"Som Prakash"	Calcutta	1,000	27th ditto.
32	"Srimanta Saudagar"	Ditto	.....
33	"Sulabha Samachar and Kusadaha"	Ditto	3,000	24th ditto.
34	"Surabhi and Patáká"	Ditto	700	23rd ditto.
<i>Daily.</i>				
35	"Dainik and Samachar Chandriká"	Calcutta	7,000	26th to 28th February 1888.
36	"Samvad Prabhakar"	Ditto	200	24th & 25th ditto.
37	"Samvad Purnachandrodaya"	Ditto	300	
38	"Banga Vidyá Prakashiká"	Ditto	500	
ENGLISH AND BENGALI.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
39	"Dacca Gazette"	Dacca	.....	27th February 1888.
HINDI.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
40	"Kshatriya Pratiká"	Patna	.....
<i>Weekly.</i>				
41	"Aryavarta"	Calcutta	.....
42	"Behar Bandhu"	Bankipore	.....
43	"Bharat Mitra"	Calcutta	1,500	
44	"Sár Sudhánidhi"	Ditto	500	
45	"Uchit Baktá"	Ditto	4,500	
46	"Hindi Samachar"	Bhagulpore	1,000	
PERSIAN.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
47	"Jám-Jahán-numá"	Calcutta	250	24th February 1888.
URDU.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
48	"Aftal Alum Arrah"	Arrah	.....
49	"Anis"	Patna	.....	20th & 27th February 1888.
50	"Gauhur"	Calcutta	196	
51	"Sharaf-ul Akbar"	Behar	150	
52	"Al Punch"	Bankipore	.....	20th February 1888.
<i>Bi-weekly.</i>				
53	"Akhbar-i-darusaltanat"	Calcutta	340	21st ditto.
<i>Daily.</i>				
54	"Urdu Guide"	Calcutta	212	23rd, 24th & 25th February 1888.
URIYA.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
55	"Taraka and Subhavartá"	Cuttack	.....	February 1888.
56	"Pradip"	Ditto	.....
57	"Samyabadi"	Ditto	.....
<i>Weekly.</i>				
58	"Utkal Dípiká"	Cuttack	200	4th and 11th February 1888.
59	"Balasore Samvad Váhika"	Balasore	205	2nd & 9th ditto.
60	"Sanskáraka"	Cuttack	200	9th & 16th ditto.
61	"Navasamvad"	Ditto	.....	8th & 15th ditto.
62	"Uriya"	Balasore	.....
PAPERS PUBLISHED IN ASSAM.				
BENGALI.				
<i>Fortnightly.</i>				
63	"Silchar"	Silchar	
<i>Weekly.</i>				
64	"Paridarshak"	Sylhet	450	20th February 1888.

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I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

The *Cháruvartá*, of the 20th February, says that war clouds are threatening disaster on the east, on the west, and on the north of India. The power of

CHARU VARTA,
Feb. 20th, 1888.

War clouds.

the Burmese "dacoits" (?) on the east remains unbroken. On the north British troops are already advancing upon Sikkim, and are not likely to return without crossing bayonets with the Sikkimese. There is danger, too, in Kashmir, whence it is reported that some frontier tribes have taken possession of two forts belonging to the Maharaja; and the tidings now come from the Chittagong Hill Tracts that an English officer, while carrying on survey operations with a number of men, was set upon by the Kukis, who cut off his head. One British soldier was killed in the affray, and another is missing. A number of natives have also been killed and wounded. All these are indications that the British Government will soon be involved in war; but in that case the Government will be no loser, for its territories will be extended, and its commerce will receive further expansion. India alone will suffer in blood and in money!

2. The *Burdwan Sanjivani*, of the 21st February, says that the

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,
Feb. 21st, 1888.

The Amir of Kabul and the British Government.

Pioneer has heard a report which describes the Amir of Kabul as being offended with the Khaibiri and Afridi Sirdars for having

attended the Viceroy's *Durbar*. The writer had all along heard of the Amir as a friend of the British Government, and that the gifts in money and arms received by him from the Government had their origin in this friendly relationship. How comes it then that the friendly Amir acts in this way? It is hard to get at the mystery.

3. The *Sáhachar*, of the 22nd February, says that the new version published by the *Morning Post* of the story

SAHACHAR,
Feb. 22nd, 1888.

The capture of Ayub Khan.

of Ayub Khan's capture has an air of truth about it. It would appear that Ayub had taken refuge at the house of his brother-in-law Hassim Khan, and that this man handed him over to the British authorities. The story of Ayub's voluntary surrender is not a likely one to gain credence.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

4. A correspondent of the *Cháruvartá*, of the 20th February, says that Purna Chunder Ghose, a head-constable of Police, who is suffering from diabetes,

CHARU VARTA,
Feb. 20th, 1888.

A complaint against Mr. Hampton, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Mymensingh.

felt an accession of the disease while drilling some constables on the police lines, and thereupon left Baboo Hari Mohan Basu, another head-constable, in charge of his duty, and went to ask leave of the proper authorities. Mr. A. R. G. Hampton, Assistant Superintendent of Police, who was drilling some men in another part of the parade-ground, when he saw the head-constable going away, called out to him saying—"D—d sala bainchoot tum káj chhorke kahan játá hai?" He abused him in these terms, although he told him the reason why he was going away. The head-constable has addressed himself to the District Superintendent demanding satisfaction.

5. A correspondent of the same paper says that the people of

CHARU VARTA.

The Police of Sherpore, in Mymensingh.

Sherpore, in Mymensingh, are living in mortal dread of Baboo Pratab Sing, the havildar in charge of the police section of that place. He does not permit the common people of the town such as public women and others) to pass his quarters with shoes or

umbrellas on, and subjects those who do so to insult and injury. It is strange that this man should wield his power so despotically in spite of the presence, in Mymensingh, of such able officers as Mr. Dutt and Mr. Giles.

Incendiarism is rife at Sherpore. Two or three houses are burnt down every day, and the constables make no attempt to ascertain the cause of these fires, although they are very active in taking respectable people to the section-house after dusk. Far from attending to their duties, the police people are known to give themselves up to boisterous merriment, and it is not uncommon to hear natch-girls singing in the section-house.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,
Feb. 21st, 1888.

6. A correspondent of the *Burdwan Sanjivani*, of the 21st February, reports the prevalence of theft at Deoghur.

Theft at Deoghur.

The other night the Inspector of Police was robbed of some household utensils, and theft was also committed at the house of the Sub-divisional Officer's tailor.

HINDU RANJIKÁ,
Feb. 22nd, 1888.

7. The *Hindu Ranjiká*, of the 22nd February, thinks that the secret police circular will do endless mischief to the people of this country. This circular

The Secret Police Circular.

will only increase the spirit of high-handedness for which the police is already so notorious. The whole country should combine to make a strong protest against this obnoxious circular.

HINDU RANJIKÁ.

8. The same paper says that there was an affray between school-boys and the police on the occasion of a recent fire at Kadirigunge, Rampore Beaulah.

The Rampore Beaulah Police.

The affray was due to the high-handedness of the police. It is rumoured that the police has instituted proceedings against the school-boys. The boys are praised for the effort they made to extinguish the fire.

SURABHI & PATÁKÁ,
Feb. 23rd, 1888.

9. The *Surabhi and Patáká*, of the 23rd February, says that it is the boast of Englishmen that their subjects enjoy perfect freedom; but it is now seen

The Confidential Police Circular.

that the British Government is organizing its police on the Russian plan. No sooner have the Indian people commenced to make political agitation, than it is found necessary to put such agitation down. It seems therefore that if the people show a little more activity in carrying on such agitations, the English Government will use the prison and the gallows, and sword and fire against them. This police circular comes but as a warning. A few years hence India will be another Ireland.

PRAJÁ BANDHU,
Feb. 24th, 1888.

10. Referring to the Confidential Police Circular, the *Prajá Bandhu*, of the 24th February, makes the following observations:—

The Confidential Police Circular.

As the Government in this country is conscious of having alienated the sympathies of the people by a cruel system of taxation, and by various acts of oppression daily committed on the poor and their wives and children, it has naturally become apprehensive of danger from popular disaffection, and has therefore asked the police to collect information of a treasonable character.

But in doing so Government has certainly committed a mistake. It ought to know that, however dissatisfied the people may be with it, they do not by any means like to see it subverted. The Confidential Circular will therefore only increase the power of the police, thereby enabling them to subject the people to a more harassing system of oppression than what exists at present. It is, therefore, the interest of Government to withdraw the circular and adopt a straightforward policy in the administration of the country.

PRATIKÁR,
Feb. 24th, 1888.

11. The *Pratikár*, of the 24th February, complains of the high-handed proceedings of a constable of the Gorabazar Police in Berhampore. The police

Forced labour in Berhampore.

received orders to hire a cart for the use of the Commissioner of the Presidency Division, and in execution thereof the constable seized a cartman, living at some distance, who was unwilling to undertake the journey. The cartman managed to get off after a hard struggle; but the writer is in a position to say that cases of such forced employment of labour are very common. Is there no one to put a stop to these arbitrary proceedings of the police constables?

12. The *Sanjivani*, of the 25th February, publishes a correspondent's letter stating how a person coming to Calcutta from the mofussil on a visit to a friend was recently cheated by two gamblers, one of whom, dressed like a porter, picked up something from the road, which the other man, who was respectably dressed, perceiving, took from him and offered to the gentleman from the mofussil for inspection. The mofussil gentleman pronounced it to be an ornament made of pure gold. The second gambler then offered to pay to the first Rs. 25 for the ornament, and giving a 5-Re. note to him called upon the mofussil gentleman to make up the balance. The gentleman paid Rs. 18 and went home with his share of the ornament, which, on examination, was discovered to be made of brass. Where, it may now be asked, is the need of posting so many constables in the streets of Calcutta, if such cheating as this in broad daylight cannot be thereby prevented?

13. The same paper says that, owing to the negligence of Serajuddin, Sub-Inspector of the Sibsagar Police, the Hindustani cattle-sellers, who recently caused the death of a boy at Sibsagar in the course of an affray with the townspeople, are still at large. No clue has been received to their whereabouts since the affray. The police, instead of finding out the real murderers, is now trying to fasten their guilt on the relations of the boy!

14. A correspondent of the *Bangabasi*, of the 25th February, complains of thefts at Hijla and the neighbouring villages within the jurisdiction of the Mehendigunge thana in Backergunge. A large theft was committed at the house of Viagazi chowkidar of village Sankarpasha. The thieves carried off over Rs. 300 in cash and also jewellery. The poor man reported the matter the next day to Parvati Baboo, the Sub-Inspector of Police, Mehendigunge. Parvati Baboo did not at first believe the statement of the man, but afterwards recorded his complaint; but he has not up to this time made any investigation into the matter. It is not proper for an able officer like Parvati Baboo to make such unusual delay in making an inquiry in a case of theft.

15. The *Dacca Prakash*, of the 26th February, says that the instructions issued to police officers in the Confidential Police Circular are nothing new, and that the only new feature about them is that they are somewhat strict and are likely to prove advantageous to the police itself.

16. The *Dacca Gazette*, of the 27th February, says that the Confidential Police Circular, published in the *Sanjivani* newspaper, will produce quite a consternation in the minds of the people of Bengal. Government is going to institute a minute inquiry into the daily life of the peace-loving Bengalis in the same way as the proceedings of the Nihilists or the Irish people are watched in Europe. It is clear, therefore, that if practical effect is given to the circular, disastrous consequences will follow. The writer would ask Lord Dufferin, the clever diplomatist, whether the circular has received his sanction or support? And if so, he would also ask him to say whether this is the reward of the enthusiastic loyalty which was displayed by the people of this country on the occasion of the Jubilee, and of which the English

SANJIVANI,
Feb. 25th, 1888.

SANJIVANI.

BANGABASI,
Feb. 25th, 1888.

DACCA PRAKASH,
Feb. 26th, 1888.

DACCA GAZETTE,
Feb. 27th, 1888.

Government made so much for the information of Foreign Powers. Great must be the English nation whose crooked policy is above human comprehension.

NAVAVIBHAKAR
SADHANANI,
Feb. 27th, 1888.

17. The *Navavibhakar Sadhanani*, of the 27th February, says that two young goldsmiths of Utterparah, who have shops near the spot where a woman

A case of police oppression.

was recently murdered, were maltreated in various ways, and sent up for trial by the police on the only ground that they closed their shops rather early on the day of the murder. The goldsmiths have been discharged by the Magistrate of Serampore. Really police oppression is daily becoming intolerable, and the authorities are indifferent to the matter.

SOM PRAKASH,
Feb. 27th, 1888.

18. The *Som Prakash*, of the 27th February, says that the object of the espionage system in ancient India was to ascertain the wants of the people and

The confidential Police Circular.

the defects and shortcomings of the Government who sit in authority over them, and generally to make enquiries with a view of bettering the condition of the people. The spies brought information to the King regarding such matters, and the King shaped his course accordingly. The people had therefore no reason to complain of the espionage maintained over them; but nobody knows how the spy system which the Government of India is about to establish will work. It seems from the tenor of the secret Circular published in the *Sanjivani* newspaper that its working will increase the measure of the people's unhappiness and unrest.

DAINIK AND SAMACHAR
CHANDRIKA,
Feb. 28th, 1888.

19 The *Dainik and Samachar Chandrika*, of the 28th February, sees nothing in the confidential Police Circular to be afraid of. It is not the Cir-

The confidential Police Circular.

cular itself, but the activity of Government in the matter of making secret inquiries, of which it is a proof, that comes upon the people as a startling discovery. Everyone knows that there is an organized system of espionage in the Government of India as there is in every other country, the necessity of such a system being greater in India than elsewhere, India being a conquered country.

The Circular in question will not give rise to oppression in a new form; it will only aggravate existing oppression. It will hardly be effectual for the purpose of checking real mischief, but it will certainly involve innocent men in trouble. The British Government can no more suppress those who conspire against it than can Russia suppress her Nihilists, or Germany her Socialists.

Whatever the case may be in other parts of India, Bengal is a province where everything goes on with the orderliness of a machine. The presiding deity of Bengal is—Peace. To strengthen the hands of the police in Bengal will therefore be to do a very wrong thing; and it ought to be borne in mind even in Bengal that continuous molestation roused even Kumbha Karna, the brother of the Rakshasa Chief, Ravana, and Rip Van Winkle of Asia from his sleep. The spy system should be discountenanced. The rough policeman should not be made rougher.

(b)—Working of the Courts.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,
Feb. 21st, 1888.

20. The *Burdwan Sanjivani*, of the 21st February, says that Mr. Beighton is of opinion that cases of murder, false evidence, forgery, and unlawful

Trial by jury.

assembly should not be tried by jury. The *Englishman* newspaper is of the same opinion, and says that if trial by jury is kept up at all, it should not be resorted to in cases of murder. The writer fails to understand the force of the *Englishman's* argument. The *Englishman* says:—"Only 172 per cent. of the men charged with murder in 1886 were convicted. This

is a matter of great apprehension." But were all the men charged with murder really guilty of the offence? The writer knows well enough that it is owing to the police that a great many real offenders go unpunished. The police, instead of collecting evidence, often spends its time and energy in extorting confessions from the accused; and it is equally true that accused parties often plead guilty in order to avoid being bullied by the police. It also happens that the police sometimes arrests and *challans* wrong persons on mere suspicion, and even goes so far as to concoct evidence in order to have such persons punished. In this way innocent persons have been known to receive punishment.

Possibly a few real offenders succeed in escaping justice under the system of trial by jury. But is it not better that a real offender should escape than that a really innocent man should suffer punishment? Many people will admit that if there is any miscarriage of justice under the jury system, it is due to the police. It will be a very unwise plan to entrust cases of murder to the will and judgment of a single person, and that person a foreigner unacquainted with the ways and manners of the people. The writer would also like to know if the *Englishman* and his party intend the proposed change to apply to Europeans as well as to natives. The very nature of the proposal shews how little these men care for the lives of the natives of this country. The writer firmly believes that Government will not entertain the proposal.

21. The same paper takes exception to a circular of the High Court in reference to section 294 of the Code of Civil Procedure, which says that

A High Court Circular.

a decree-holder should give previous notice of his intention to purchase any property belonging to the judgment-debtor, and that it will rest with the Court to fix a price for that property below which it should not be sold. Take a case. X is the decree-holder who intends to buy the property of his judgment-debtor Y, the price of which is fixed by a Court at Rs. 2,000. X offers to buy the property for Rs. 1,500, and no higher offer is received. Under such circumstances, the property in question cannot be sold. In such a case both the decree-holder and the judgment-debtor will have to suffer loss. Then, again, as the Nazir will ordinarily do this work, *amla* influence, which is never wholesome, will probably increase under the operation of this circular.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,
Feb. 21st, 1888.

22. The *Saháchár*, of the 22nd February, says that a headstrong, restless and inexperienced man like Baboo Sasisekhar Dutt should not have been placed in independent charge of a sub-division. Deputy Magistrates of Baboo Sasisekhar's type are common enough in East Bengal generally. It is therefore high time to be careful about such officers.

SAHACHAR,
Feb. 22nd, 1888.

23. The *Surabhi and Patáká*, of the 23rd February, says that the question—whether the duty of looking to the condition of latrines in a place where the municipality undertakes their cleaning should

SURABHI & PATAKA,
Feb. 23rd, 1888.

A conservancy case in a court of justice.

be imposed upon the municipality or upon the house-occupier—requires to be definitely settled. In a case which lately came up before him, the Sessions Judge of Alipore declared such responsibility to rest with the occupier of a house. This is hardly fair. It is tantamount to making A responsible for the laches of B, which is absurd. The *mehters* being municipal servants, how can they be expected to obey the occupiers of houses, and how can these latter enforce their orders? All that occupiers of houses can do is to report to the authorities. But what good will come of their doing so? All who have occasion to address a municipality for such purposes know that nothing comes of it but trouble to themselves. The Judge should have fined the municipality.

EDUCATION GAZETTE,
Feb. 24th, 1888.

24. The *Education Gazette*, of the 24th February, referring to the irregular manner in which Moulvi Mahammad Irsael, when in charge of the sub-division of

Orders for the issue of warrants.

Kushtea, issued a warrant against Mr. Sykes, says that it is owing to the accident of the injured party in the case being a European of enterprise and intolerant of injustice that the attention of Government has been drawn to the fact. The writer hopes that in future orders for the issue of warrant will be passed in strict accordance with prescribed rules and in such a manner as to save people from trouble and insult.

SANJIVANI,
Feb. 25th, 1888.

A sentence passed on a native woman by the Presidency Magistrate of Calcutta.

25. The *Sanjivani*, of the 25th February, considers the sentence of one month's rigorous imprisonment recently passed by Mr. Reily, Chief Presidency Magistrate, on a native woman for abusing and spitting at the face of a European girl in Jaun Bazar Street, to be of a most disproportionate character, and says that, considering her sex, the accused ought to have been let off with a fine, and should by no means have been sent to jail to live with thieves and budmashes.

SANJIVANI.

26. A correspondent of the same paper says that bribery in the Jessore Courts, which was checked by Mr. Munro and Mr. O'Kinealy when Magistrate

Bribery in the Jessore Courts.

and Joint-Magistrate, respectively, of that place, has since revived owing to the laxity of the supervision exercised over the amla by the succeeding magisterial officers.

DACCA PRAKASH,
Feb. 26th, 1888.

27. The *Dacca Prakash*, of the 26th February, says that before visiting Baboo Sasi Sikhar Dutt, Deputy Magistrate of Tangail, with such light punishment as degradation, Government should have considered the probable effects of his ill-considered attempt to insult a powerful Hindu lady who, if she had been present in her house when forcible entry was made into it, would, in all probability, have resisted the police to the utmost of her power. Viewed in this light, the offence of Baboo Sasi Sikhar becomes so serious that the punishment of degradation inflicted upon him appears to be extremely inadequate. The zemindar, Jahnobi Choudharani, on the other hand, ought to be rewarded by Government for the remarkable self-control displayed by her throughout this quarrel with the authorities.

(d)—Education.

CHATTAL GAZETTE,
Feb. 14th, 1888.

28. The *Chattal Gazette*, of the 14th February, does not agree with Assistant and Deputy Inspectors of the *Sansodhini* newspaper in thinking that educational expenditure may now be reduced by abolishing the offices of Assistant and Deputy Inspectors, because much of the work done by those officers has now been made over to the District Boards (see Weekly Report on Native Papers for the week ending the 21st January, paragraph 15). The passing of grant-in-aid bills is the only work of which those officers have been relieved, and surely this trifling reduction of their work will not justify the abolition of their posts.

RUNGPORE DIK
PRAKASH,
Feb. 16th, 1888.

29. The *Rungpore Dik Prakash*, of the 16th February, complains of unusual delay in the publication of the list of text-books for the Rajshahye Circle.

Text-books in the Rajshahye Circle. It is requested that the present year's list may be retained next year, as such an arrangement is calculated to be beneficial to students reading in the second class. It is also requested that badly-printed books may not as heretofore be selected as text-books. *Kabita Ratnabali*, for instance, a text-book for the Middle Vernacular Scholarship Examination, contained many typographical errors in the first edition, which were not corrected in the second. Such carelessness on the part of authors is due solely to the indulgence they receive from the educational authorities. The text-book on mensuration is also full of errors, and teacher and pupil are therefore put to unnecessary trouble in working out the exercises. Again, *Sikha*

Siksha, Part III, is the reading book fixed for the sixth class. But the course fixed for the fifth class, or the class immediately above the sixth, is the same as the Lower Primary Scholarship course. The step from the sixth to the fifth class is thus a very difficult one. Mensuration is fixed for the fifth and third classes, but not for the fourth and second classes. The course fixed for the fourth class is, in fact, easier than that fixed for the fifth class. The authorities are therefore requested to take a little more care in the selection of text-books.

30. The *Sansodhini*, of the 17th February, is sorry to hear that Government will not grant any aid this year for the maintenance of the middle and lower class schools. The Government aid on this head in the Chittagong district alone amounts to Rs. 16,000 a year. Something must be done to prevent this withdrawal of aid from injuring middle and lower class education; that is to say, money should be found for middle and lower class schools. It is therefore suggested that the post of the Assistant Inspector and the posts of the Sub-Inspectors of Schools in the Chittagong Division may be abolished, thereby setting free Rs. 920 a month for application to middle and lower class schools.

The pathsala gurus of Chittagong have not received their stipends for the last six months, because the Collector, who has so many things to do, has not yet found time to pass their bills in his capacity of Chairman of the District Board. It is therefore advisable to authorise the Vice-Chairman of the District Board to pass such bills as before.

31. The *Dacca Prakash*, of the 26th February, is proud to hear that Baboo Dina Nath Sen will be elevated to the School Inspectorship of the Dacca Circle.

32. The *Navavibhakar Sadharani*, of the 27th February, says that municipalities will not be able to do their legitimate work if Government throws upon them the whole burden of local educational expenditure after giving them only the proceeds of the pounds and ferries. For if this is done, the whole income of the municipalities will be absorbed by the schools. It appears, in fact, that Government intends to relieve itself of the charge of education by throwing the whole burden of educational expenditure upon District Boards and Municipalities. This proves that Government is indifferent to the cause of education and desires to lay the axe at its root.

(e)—Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.

33. The *Rungpore Dik Prakash*, of the 16th February, says that people are found to commit nuisances in broad day-light on the roadside within the Rungpore Municipality, and elephants, horses, dogs, and men are all allowed to bathe in the municipal tank. Dense jungle has sprung up in many places within the municipal limits, and there are obnoxious smells here, there and everywhere. The Commissioners of the Rungpore Municipality are requested to pay more attention to the sanitary condition of the Municipality.

34. The *Sansodhini*, of the 17th February, complains that the ferry-men of Chittagong demand illegal or excessive fares from passengers.

35. The same paper declares itself against the proposed revival of Act XIV of 1868. Drinking and prostitution are the disgrace of British rule in

SANSODHINI,
Feb. 17th, 1888.

DACCA PRAKASH,
Feb. 26th, 1888.

*NAVAVIBHAKAR
SADHARANI*,
Feb. 27th, 1888.

*RUNGPORE DIK
PRAKASH*,
Feb. 16th, 1888.

SANSODHINI,
Feb. 17th, 1888.

SANSODHINI.

India. Imported liquor is ruining the country, and that ruin will be hastened if the Contagious Diseases Act, which encourages prostitution, is revived. It is said that Government wants some such law as that in Calcutta and Chittagong for the protection of its European soldiers; but it is very doubtful whether the protections ought will be derived from the proposed law. Government should not, in fact, revive the Contagious Diseases Act, but make arrangements under which it will be more convenient for European soldiers than at present to live with their families. This will have a most healthy influence on their morals, and the efficiency of the army will also increase in consequence.

CHARUVARTA,
Feb. 20th, 1888.

36. A correspondent of the *Charuvarta*, of the 20th February, speaks of the shamelessness of one of the Municipal Commissioners of Mymensingh who is a Government nominee. On his first appearance at a municipal meeting he opened an address with the following words:—"We are the fathers of the townspeople, and should not forget their mothers in the streets." After the election of the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman this same Commissioner said: "Mr. Chairman, you have now got your prostitute (for "substitute"), you can now give your papers to him." This Commissioner also roguishly removed a chair from behind another Commissioner who was addressing the meeting, thereby causing the latter to fall down in resuming his seat. The writer asks Mr. Dutt whether he expects men like this Commissioner to promote Local Self-Government, and calls for an inquiry into his conduct.

CHARUVARTA.

37. A correspondent of the same paper feels astonished at the Government nominations to the Mymensingh Municipality. Mr. Kallonas, one of these nominees, was a Commissioner of the old municipality, and was conspicuous by his absence from its meetings. He, in fact, stayed away from no less than six consecutive meetings, and narrowly escaped the indignity of expulsion from the municipality.

CHARUVARTA.

38. The same correspondent says that the meeting of the Mymensingh District Board, which was held on the 15th February last, was remarkable for the paucity of its attendance. Only one of the Deputy Magistrates of the sub-division was present. The Sub-divisional Officer of Netrokona has not yet succeeded in obtaining the Chairmanship of the Local Board.

SANJIVANI,
Feb. 26th, 1888.

39. A correspondent of the *Sanjivani*, of the 25th February, suggests that a newspaper, to be called the *District Board Gazette*, ought to be started at Calcutta, and that all the District Boards in the country ought to contribute towards the cost of its publication. For the convenience of the members of District Boards generally, the *Gazette* should be edited both in Bengali and English, and should contain the circulars, rules, &c., of the different Boards in the country. Such a newspaper is expected to serve the important purpose of enabling all the District Boards in the country to act on a uniform plan, and to benefit by each others knowledge and experience. As there are also many members of District Boards who are ignorant of the rules and procedure followed in those Boards, such a *Gazette* as is proposed will serve to educate and enlighten them regarding those important matters.

SANJIVANI.

40. The same paper says that there has been scarcity of water in the villages of Ujirpur, Siyali, Mahidipur, &c., on the south of Sclamabad, in consequence of the Damudar at those places not having sufficient water to furnish them with drinking water. As there are no good

Scarcity of water in the villages of Ujirpur, Seyali and Mahidipur in the District of Burdwan.

tanks at those places, the sufferings of the people from scarcity of water during the hot weather are very great. The District Board of Burdwan should look to the matter.

41. The *Som Prakāsh*, of the 27th February, says that if the surplus proceeds of the toll on the Howrah Bridge be given, as proposed by the Toll Committee, to the Calcutta Municipality for the purpose of enabling it to construct the new road to the Sealdah Station, then the Municipality must be called upon to give up the idea of purchasing more land than will be actually required for the road for the sake of selling it at a profit.

SOM PRAKASH,
Feb. 27th, 1888.

42. The same paper is glad to hear that the Lieutenant-Governor has permitted the municipalities mentioned in the Second Schedule of the Municipal Act to elect their own Chairmen, and will accept the election of Chairmen by Municipal Commissioners in all Divisions except the Presidency, Rajshahye, and Patna Divisions. Sir Steuart Bayley is giving evidence of liberality in every act of his administration.

SOM PRAKASH.

43. A correspondent of the same paper says that the Santipore Municipality does not properly attend to the work of sanitation. There are foul tanks within the municipality which should be re-excavated or filled up. The *kutchā* road from the Kansaripara road to Ramnath Kansari's Lane should be made *pucca*, as it becomes almost impassable during the rainy season.

SOM PRAKASH.

44. The *Gaura Duta*, of the 27th February, says that the Sanitary Commissioner, during his last tour of inspection, expressed dissatisfaction on examining the register of births and deaths of the Old Maldah Municipality. It may be mentioned that information of death brought to the municipality after the prescribed time is not promptly recorded or taken down.

GAURA DUTA,
Feb. 27th, 1888.

The teachers and pundits residing within the Old Maldah Municipality are exempted from the payment of the municipal rates. Why is such undue favour shown to teachers when even the poorest man living within the municipality is not excused from paying such taxes?

(f)—Questions affecting the land.

45. A correspondent of the *Cháruvartá*, of the 20th February, says that the relatives of the minors of the Dhankora estate in Mymensingh have submitted an affidavit to the Collector charging the Manager of the estate, Baboo Durga Kanta Roy Chowdhuri, with serious offences. The writer hopes that Mr. Dutt, the Collector, will institute a thorough and sifting enquiry into the charges. Another complaint was made against the same manager two or three months ago, with what result nobody can tell. The writer does not approve of the secret manner in which Government investigates charges made against its officers.

CHARU VARTA,
Feb. 20th, 1888.

46. The *Sahachar*, of the 22nd February, referring to the memorial presented to Government by the ryots of Uttar Jampardaha in Howrah against the oppression stated to be exercised upon them by Baboo Harihar Mukerji of Uttarpara, who is the zemindar of that place, expresses the hope that Sir Steuart Bayley will enquire into the truth or otherwise of the complaint. Sir Steuart will not tolerate any zemindari oppression, nor will he permit the courts to connive at such oppression. The way in which the zemindars usually go to work is to harass poor ryots by means of costly litigation so that the very decrees which the ryots obtain against their zemindars become a burden to them. The writer is not in a position to say that the zemindar of Uttarpara follows this plan; but he understands such cases

SAHACHAR,
Feb. 22nd, 1888.

BANGABASI,
Feb. 25th, 1888.

well enough to be able to say that the ryots of Uttar Jampardaha have not approached the Lieutenant-Governor without very good cause.

47. A correspondent of the *Bangabasi*, of the 25th February, says that Government made a settlement survey of the pergunnah Mahammadabad, in the Sonthal Pergunnahs district, in 1282 B.S. and in 1284 B.S. Mr. Wood was deputed to make the necessary settlement with the ryots. He found, however, on making local enquiries that there were no differences between the zemindar and the ryots, and so he reported to the Commissioner that there was no necessity for making settlements. But Rajah Ram Ranjan Chakravarti, Bahadur, the zemindar, appealed to Government against this, without, however, informing the ryots of his appeal, and without causing notices to be served upon them. The appeal was consequently decided *ex parte*, and it was ruled that if, after keeping intact the old holdings and rents of the ryots, excess lands were found by actual measurement to be in their possession, rent might be assessed separately upon such excess lands. In 1290 B.S. Mr. Wahid Wullah, the Deputy Collector, was accordingly deputed to make the settlement. He summoned the ryots, who represented that the settlement survey had been made some 10 years ago, and that it would be most unfair to make a settlement so long after; that the condition of the lands had changed in the interval of time that had elapsed; that if a settlement was to be made another survey was necessary; and that they would be ruined if this was not done. The Deputy Collector paid no heed to their representations, and arbitrarily fixed the rates of rent and ordered all the ryots to subscribe to the revised *jumabundi*: but of 4,000 ryots, only 100 signed willingly, and the rest were compelled to do so. The matter was represented to the zemindar and the Deputy Commissioner without any result. The ryots were also advised to represent their grievances to the Viceroy; but, poor as they are they have been unable to do so.

(g)—*Railways and communications, including canals and irrigation.*

RUNGPORE DIK
PRAKASH,
Feb. 16th, 1888.

48. A correspondent of the *Rungpore Dik Prakash*, of the 16th February, condemns as inaccurate the statement made in a previous issue of that paper regarding the construction of a road from the Hilley station to Kaligunge ghât on the Brahmaputra (see Weekly Report on Native Papers for the week ending the 11th February 1888, paragraph 30).

49. Another correspondent of the same paper says that a portion of the road from Domar to the Cooch Behar State through Ghoramara, Haldibari, Dakalibanda and Dinhatta is out of repair, and the part of that road which is most in need of repairs is that which lies between Ghoramara and Dakalibanda, and which is six miles long. The inhabitants of the villages situated on both sides of this road have asked the Rungpore Sudder Local Board to repair this important road and to construct a bridge over the Sati river, and it is hoped that the members of the Board will grant their just and reasonable prayer.

RUNGPORE DIK
PRAKASH.

The road from Domar to Cooch Behar.

SURABHI & PATAKA,
Feb. 23rd, 1888.

50. The *Surabhi and Patakâ*, of the 23rd February, says that the employes of the southern section of the Eastern Bengal State Railway are trying to avenge themselves upon the passengers, who induced the Railway authorities to increase the number of carriages in the trains, by subjecting them to numerous petty inconveniences. The manner in which tickets are collected from the passengers at Sealdah at 9-30 A.M. is extremely vexatious and unsatisfactory, and needs to be altered. Tickets should be collected before at Ballygunge, the next station after Sealdah.

A railway grievance.

51. A correspondent of the *Prajá Bandhu*, of the 24th February, says that, notwithstanding repeated applications to the authorities, foot passengers have not yet

PRAJÁ BANDHU,
Feb. 24th, 1898.

The Hooghly Jubilee Bridge.

been allowed to use the Jubilee Bridge at Hooghly, and requests the East Indian Railway Company to put up some lights on the bridge with a view of preventing accidents to country boats passing under it at night.

52. The *Bangabási*, of the 25th February, says that from the 1st January last the Darjeeling Mail train has ceased to stop at all the stations as before. To remove the inconvenience thus caused, a new

BANGABASI,
Feb. 25th, 1898.

Irregularities in the Eastern Bengal State Railway.

train is running and is conveying passengers to the stations where the Darjeeling Mail train does not now stop. But no intermediate class female compartment is attached to this train. Those who carry their families in this train are therefore put to much trouble and inconvenience. The Eastern Bengal Railway is thus losing the reputation which it once enjoyed of being about the only railway in India which provides special facilities for female passengers.

Only one intermediate class carriage is attached to this train, and that is quite insufficient for the very large number of passengers travelling in that class. The consequence is overcrowding. Arrangements should also be made for supplying drinking water to the passengers at all the stations on this line. The absence of such arrangements is keenly felt in the hot weather.

53. A correspondent of the same paper says that thousands of pilgrims visit the shrine of Jwalah Mukhi every year. But the road from Hossairpore

BANGABASI.

The road to Jwala Mukhi.

to this celebrated place of pilgrimage is out of repair. The road requires immediate repairs, and it is hoped that this long-felt grievance will be soon removed.

(h)—General.

54. A correspondent of the *Rungpore Dik Prakásh*, of the 16th February, says that letters are delivered at Palasbari

RUNGPORE DIK
PRAKASH,
Feb. 16th, 1898.

A postal grievance.

an important village in the Gybanda sub-division of the Rungpore district, through the Amlagachi Post Office, and the number of letters and packets coming to the village is very large. But though the Post Office is situated at a distance of only four miles, the peon comes once a week and sometimes only twice a week to deliver letters in the village. The peon should be directed to visit the village oftener.

55. The *Cháruvartá*, of the 20th February, deems it a rare good

CHARUVARTA,
Feb. 20th, 1898.

Mr. R. C. Dutt, Magistrate of Mymensingh.

fortune that Mr. R. C. Dutt has gone to Mymensingh as Magistrate. It is just possible that Mr. Dutt will not form a good opinion of the people of Mymensingh, as he has gone there at a time when the district is in a state of ferment. He will not probably like the people about the Courts, and may take them to be jealous of magisterial authority and fond of litigation. But Mr. Dutt, it is certain, will not think so uncharitably of the people of Mymensingh, if he only reflects what sort of men usually occupy the magisterial benches in that district.

56. The same paper thinks that Lord Dufferin can, if he is so disposed, easily put an end to the troubles and sufferings of the Assam coolies. Let

CHARU VARTA.

Coolie oppression in Assam.

him put down with a firm hand the present system of coolie-recruiting, let him heavily punish the coolie recruiters, and he will find this horrible

slavery assuming insignificant proportions. Two measures are considered specially necessary—

(i) The Coolie Act should be amended in such a way that all its provisions tending to injuriously affect coolies and all that in it are favourable to the planters may be expunged. Strict rules should be laid down for the registration of coolies; and it should be provided that no planter must enter into agreement with coolies for a longer term than two years. Furthermore, coolies who say that they entered into agreement without being aware of its nature should be set free.

(ii) Special means should be adopted to enforce the observance of the amended law. The writer earnestly prays that Lord Dufferin may, before he leaves this country, do something good in this direction.

CHARU VARTA.
Feb. 20th, 1888.

HINDU RANJIKA,
Feb. 22nd, 1888.

57. The same paper thinks that a flourishing Post Office, like that of Sherpore in Mymensingh, should be built of non-inflammable materials.

The Post Office at Sherpore in Mymensingh.

58. The *Hindu Ranjika*, of the 22nd February, regrets the untimely resignation of Lord Dufferin. His Lordship has, indeed, done no good to the people of

Lord Dufferin's resignation.

India; still the people believe him to be a just and noble-minded man. And as His Excellency remains in India 10 months more, it is hoped that he will yet immortalise his name by introducing beneficial reforms in the administration. The people of India know how to express their gratitude, and it is superfluous to say that they will gratefully remember Lord Dufferin's name if he does them any good.

HINDU RANJIKA.

59. The same paper says that Government is going to pass a disarming law for Burmah. When Burmah was annexed the people of India knew that

An Arms Act for Burmah.

the country would be sooner or latter reduced to the plight in which India now is. The proposed extension of the Arms Act to Burmah clearly points out the sort of happiness which the people of that country will enjoy under British rule. Again the Burmese will have no voice in the government of their country, and all Burmese affairs will be managed by British officers. The kind-hearted British Government will, in fact, soon relieve the Burmese of the trouble and anxiety inseparable from the management of their own affairs by themselves.

SAHACHAR,
Feb. 22nd, 1888.

60. The *Sahachar*, of the 22nd February, says that Mahomedans should not aspire to high posts without being duly qualified for them. Neither Syed Ahmed nor Syed Mahmud, neither Mr. Amir Ali nor

Employment of Mahomedans in the public service.

Nawab Abdul Lutif would have been what they are at present if they had not risen by dint of their own abilities. As there is no escape from this position, it behoves the Mahomedans to exert their utmost in this direction. But instead of this, they are degrading and demeaning themselves by vainly endeavouring to curry favour with Government. A spoiled child is a sufferer in the long run. The Mahomedans have long been vexing Government with unreasonable demands for extraordinary favours. Government cannot possibly give them what they demand, and has plainly given out that all it can do is to render a little more help to the cause of their education. Fitness is the only standard which will regulate the bestowal of appointments in the Government service.

The Mahomedan community should therefore accept the advice which Sir Stuart Bayley gave them the other day at the Calcutta Madrasah. And if, after receiving that advice, any Mahomedan goes about seeking

for special favour at the hands of Government, the writer will not know what to do with him except relegating him to the paradise of fools. It is useless seeking for the impossible. Mere flattery of Englishmen and Anglo-Indians will bring the Mussulmans no good. They should look sharp. Hindus and Mahomedans are the same in the eyes of their rulers.

61. The same paper says that the Anglo-Indians are already thinking of holding grand *fêtes* on the occasion of

Lord Dufferin's retirement.

Lord Dufferin's departure and in His Excel-

lency's honour. But it is premature to talk of such things now. Why are the Anglo-Indians abusing Lord Ripon at every turn? Certainly, Lord Dufferin will not be pleased by their doing so. Did Vyas, the devoted follower of Vishnu, succeed in ingratiating himself in that god's favour by his virulent abuse of Siva?

62. The same paper hears that Government is going to do an irreligious act in the name of religion by creating a new Bishop's See at Allahabad.

Creation of a new Bishop's See.

A Christian *padre* is going to be maintained at the cost of the Hindus and Mussulmans.

63. The same paper says that the *National Guardian* announces the fact that Sir Stuart Bayley will appoint a Commission to enquire into the system of

A new Commission of Enquiry.

coolie-recruiting. The writer urges that the Commission should also enquire into the alleged ill-treatment of coolies in the tea gardens of Assam. Will the Chief Commissioner of Assam be indifferent to this matter? Will Lord Dufferin be indifferent too?

64. The same paper scouts the idea that it is the Indian climate that compels Her Majesty's representa-

Lord Dufferin's retirement.

tives in this country to retire before completing the full term of their office. The Indian climate agreed well with Warren Hastings more than a hundred years ago. And things are certainly much better in this respect in India after more than a hundred years' rule. Besides, the present Viceroys spend nine months out of twelve at Simla, where they enjoy a perfectly European climate. The fact is that it is neither the Indian climate nor the present British physique, but the British administrative system that is at fault. If you extend the Viceregal term to ten years, you will not find Viceroys retiring before the ninth year. But whatever the cause, there is no denying that such early retirement is not good. The people are pained if they have to part too soon with a good ruler. They had to part with Lord Ripon within four years, and Lord Dufferin is also going to leave them before his time. It would have given them pleasure to have Lord Northbrook as their Viceroy longer than he remained. Lord Lytton's departure gave them pleasure. But all men are not like Lord Lytton.

Lord Ripon could not carry out all his good projects for the welfare of this country. What he did, however, has been enough to put the people under everlasting obligation to him. And would he not have made the people happier still if he had remained in India four years more? The Russian and the Burmese have engrossed Lord Dufferin's attention for three whole years. And will His Lordship find ten months sufficient time for doing some good work? If he had remained here for another five years he would surely have been able to do a great amount of good to this country.

It would have been well for the people of India if they had the power of keeping good and beneficent rulers as long as they wished and sending away bad rulers as soon as might be.

SAHACHAR,
Feb. 22nd, 1888.

SAHACHAR.

SAHACHAR.

SAHACHAR.

The best way to rule India is to seek the welfare of the natives of the soil. Until the British Government recognises this fact, India will enjoy no happiness.

PRATIKAR,
Feb. 24th, 1888.

65. The *Pratikár*, of the 24th February, says that Lord Ripon left to the care of his successor a highly contented people, and it would have been easy for any

Lord Dufferin's retirement.

just Governor to make them still more happy. The principal duty of every just ruler is to secure the contentment of his subjects; but Lord Dufferin has failed to do this duty.

His Excellency came to this country with a good name, having been known to possess broad liberal views. He also held out high hopes to the people of this country on assuming charge of his high office, but he has not succeeded either in maintaining his reputation or in redeeming his pledges. It is a pity that such an independent and highminded statesman has failed to do any good to the people of India; that he has, on the contrary, disgraced his rule by introducing many obnoxious measures.

Lord Dufferin has served under the Conservative party, and it is probable that he has had to sacrifice his liberal principles in order to please his masters in England. People may pardon him for so doing, but they will nevertheless say that he has sacrificed principle to money, for he could easily have resigned when he found that he could not continue to hold his highly-paid office without sacrificing his principles.

When Lord Dufferin came to this country he found it in a prosperous condition. But during his short three years' rule he has made it miserable by recklessly expending public money in the Burmese war, and in such unprofitable Commissions of Enquiry as the Finance Committee and the Public Service Commission. The native chiefs have also been greatly oppressed during his rule. And His Excellency has, by his imposition of the income-tax, by his increase of the salt duty, and by his imposition of the duty on petroleum, lost the good name he possessed at the commencement of his Indian career. Will His Lordship do nothing to wipe out the blot on his administration?

PRATIKAR.

66. Referring to the rumoured retirement of Sir Lepel Griffin, the same paper expresses regret that Sir Lepel will be let off so easily for all his unjustifiable

acts of oppression and highhandedness in Bhopal.

PRAJA BANDHU,
Feb. 24th, 1888.

67. The *Prajá Bandhu*, of the 24th February, thus reviews Lord Dufferin's administration of India:—

Lord Dufferin.

His Excellency cannot be said to have done even one single act for the good of the people of India. While pleasing Indians by sweet words, he has all along secured the interests of his own countrymen. The Burmese war is an instance in point. That war was made simply at the instance of British merchants who alone have been benefited by it. It is therefore no wonder that they should be loud in their praise of His Excellency for having made that war. It is therefore not true, as Englishmen say, that India is governed for the benefit of the Indians. For how can they be regarded as saying the truth who can honour the ruler who injures Indian interests at every turn. The nation which countenances such misdeeds as have been done by His Excellency may be regarded as hastening towards their ruin. Their fall is only a question of time; for sooner or later fall they must.

BANGABASI,
Feb. 25th, 1888.

68. The *Bangabási*, of the 25th February, says that the real object of Government in enforcing the Arms Act

The Arms Act.

is slowly to enfeeble the people of India and to make them helpless and timid. This has been done in accordance with the established policy of the British Government in India. A few rich men in the villages still own guns and lances, but it appears that the plea

of protection against wild animals upon which they keep such weapons will not serve them much longer. Government grants rewards for killing wild animals and venomous serpents, but it seems it will do so no longer; and when these rewards are discontinued, stricter rules for granting passes under the Arms Act will probably be enforced. And then there will be few arms or weapons in the country, and the enfeebled and panic-stricken people will have to apply to Government even for killing a rabid jackal or a mad dog.

69. Referring to the memorial submitted to the Viceroy by the salt traders of Sambhar in Rajputana, praying that they may be exempted from the pay-

The duty on salt.

ment of the extra duty on the salt upon which they have already paid the old duty, the same paper says that the course adopted by the Assistant Commissioner of Sambhar is not just or proper, and hopes that Lord Dufferin will not incur infamy in this matter, and will direct the delivery of the salt for which the memorialists have obtained rowannahs at the old rate of duty. It is true Government is in need of money; but it will not, on that account, be fair on its part to extort money by the exercise of undue pressure or *zulum*.

70. The *Sanjivani*, of the 25th February, says that even such a Governor as Lord Dufferin has felt constrained to find out, if possible, some means

The poverty of India.

for checking the increasing poverty of India, and has appointed a Committee for that purpose. But everything regarding this Committee is shrouded in mystery. A life-long employment in the diplomatic service has made His Excellency incapable of doing even good things openly and publicly. It is desirable, however, that the proceedings of the Committee in question should be conducted publicly, in order that it may enjoy the advantage of receiving valuable suggestions from the outside public.

71. The same paper, commenting on the announcement made by Government that it will not be convenient

Agricultural Banks.

to have agricultural banks in this country, observes as follows:—"How, indeed, can it be convenient to do so? Such is the misfortune of the people of this country that this Government, though it spends large sums of money for the purpose of coercing the Burmese and the Lepchas into submission, cannot find it convenient to spend anything for the real good of the country. Lord Dufferin has really set an excellent example of what a Governor ought to be!"

72. A correspondent of the same paper reports a case of income-tax oppression from Khanjiya, a village within

The income-tax oppression in the mofussil.

the jurisdiction of thana Kaliganj. There a tax of ten rupees, assessed on a poor family of potters, has been realised by selling whatever the poor family had in the shape of domestic utensils. In many cases the tax has been assessed on persons whose annual income does not exceed Rs. 200. Unjust assessments of this nature are due to the carelessness and indolence of the assessing officers who, instead of personally enquiring into the income of every man, collect information regarding incomes generally from the village chowkidars.

73. Referring to the Police Circular published in its last issue (see

Lord Dufferin and the Confidential Police Circular.

Report on Native Papers for week ending 25th February), the same paper observes as follows:—"It is the misfortune of India that a man like Lord Dufferin came out as the ruler of our destinies. His Excellency is the representative of our revered Sovereign the Queen-Empress of India, and is therefore entitled to our respect. But with the gradual unfolding of his character, His Excellency is falling in the estimation of the people."

BANGABARI,
Feb. 25th, 1888.

SANJIVANI,
Feb. 25th, 1888.

SANJIVANI.

SANJIVANI

SANJIVANI.

We can declare in the name of Heaven, who knows every man's inmost thoughts, that our loyalty to the British Government is such that we can never cherish the thought of seeing it subverted in India.

But in spite of this unswerving loyalty of ours, what a fearful scheme for the exercise of tyranny has been devised by the narrow-minded and suspicious Governor-General Lord Dufferin ! His Excellency is, on the one hand, eloquent in his admiration of the loyalty of the Native Chiefs of India towards the British Government, but he is, on the other, secretly setting the police on to secretly collect all information, not only about real events, but also about idle rumours within their States. There is no knowing who will be brought into trouble and when, by this secret agency of the police. The Indian police is already notorious for corruption, and Government has now put greater facilities in the way of its sinking deeper in corruption.

The unrighteous police will henceforth ruin any man at its pleasure, and harass the rulers of Native States for the purpose of extorting bribes ; and, failing to obtain bribes, will send up false reports against them. Already these rulers are half dead on account of the worry and annoyance to which they are subjected at the hands of the Political Agents, and the worry and annoyance of the police will kill them outright.

A secret spy is always a despicable creature, possessed of exceptional facilities for serving his own interest. He will, for the sake of money, fasten the crime of rebellion now on zemindars and now on ryots, and no one will know whose turn for imprisonment or execution will come next. There will henceforth be no such thing as free discussion on religious subjects. For the secret spies of Government will watch such discussions and make comments on them.

The people will henceforth be prevented from expressing themselves freely on the legislative measures of Government and on the acts of its officers. For spies will now try to worm out the secrets and ruin them by reporting falsely against them. Could there be worse tyranny than this ?

Some time ago the Editor of the *Indian Mirror* incurred the displeasure of Lord Dufferin for stating that His Excellency intended to gag the press and to put a stop to ryots' meetings. It now seems that His Excellency is really bent on putting a stop to ryots' meetings.

The police has now been asked to be particularly watchful about such meetings. It has been asked to ascertain the names of the promoters of such meetings, and of the persons attending them, &c. Why collect information of this nature if it is not intended to suppress such meetings ?

We can say for certain that the confidential circular has been circulated not only amongst police officers in Bengal, but also amongst police officers in every other place in India. The signature of Mr. Veasey, Inspector-General of the Bengal Police, attached to the circular, may lead many to think that the circular is the work of the Bengal Government. But we can assure the public that Sir Steuart Bayley, who is a just man, has had nothing to do with the circular, which is the product of the crooked brain of that adept in diplomacy, Lord Dufferin. His Excellency's character is now well understood. He is bent on converting this country into another Russia, and for this disloyal conduct the people of India ought to send petitions against him to the Queen-Empress. Let all India rise as one man against such a ruler, and try to make his misdeeds known to the Queen-Empress, and take steps with the view of getting this fearful circular cancelled.

74. The *Dacca Prakash*, of the 26th February, says that, with the decay of religious faith in the country under the influence of western culture, the people are becoming disloyal and haughty, and such crimes as forgery, perjury, and

institution of false cases, &c., are becoming more and more common amongst them. As Government is certainly not interested in countenancing such a state of things, it ought to take steps with a view of restoring to the people their old religious faith, which may be done by the adoption of the following measures :—

1. Government should see that Hindus and Muhammadans doing things contrary to the dictates of their respective religions are punished in accordance with the injunctions of their respective sastras.
2. No Indian, who has not arrived at the mature age of 40, should be allowed by Government to change his religion.
3. Before joining a school where English is taught, the Hindu should be required to go through the Bhagabatgita and the Muhammadan through the Koran.

As all true Hindus believe that kings are gods incarnate, the strengthening of the foundations of the Hindu religion will necessarily lead to the strengthening of the foundations of the British power in India.

75. The *Grāmbast*, of the 27th February, is exceedingly glad to hear

GRAMBAST,
Feb. 27th, 1888.

Mr. Ritchie, Magistrate of Howrah. while out on his mofussil tour, visited most of the houses in the villages through which he passed, not forgetting to visit even the huts of poor widows for the purpose of learning from them their stories of want and suffering, and that he took the children of the poor people in his arms and paid money to their parents in order to enable them to buy milk for them, and remarks that Mr. Ritchie has done precisely what people expect a representative of Government to do.

76. The same paper says that the administration of His Excellency Lord Dufferin has disappointed the people.

GRAMBAST.

Lord Dufferin's administration. Such acts as the conquest of Burma, the levying of the Income-tax, the increase of the salt duty, and the sending of a Mission to Thibet, have been unworthy of Lord Dufferin. It is hoped that before leaving the country for good, His Excellency will carry into effect the proposals for giving technical education to the people, and for imparting moral instruction in the schools of this country.

77. The same paper says that everywhere the people who have been examined by Mr. Westmacott, as to

GRAMBAST.

Inquiry into the working of the outstill system in the district of Howrah.

the working of the outstill system in the district of Howrah, have condemned that system, and remarks that, now that the mischievous character of the system in question has been placed beyond doubt, it behoves the high-minded Sir Stuart Bayley to abolish that system, and thus to give practical effect to the opinion of the late Sir Rivers Thompson, "that it is certainly not the duty of a Government to encourage immorality in its people for the sake of its revenue."

78. The *Som Prakash*, of the 27th February, says that the financial difficulties of the Government of India have

SOM PRAKASH,
Feb. 27th, 1888.

Financial difficulties of the Government of India.

been chiefly caused by its intense partiality towards its own countrymen, and its consequent unwillingness to substitute a cheap native agency in place of a costly European one in the work of administration. As on the present occasion so on all previous occasions the Government of India has endeavoured to meet deficits in the budget not, as it should do, by curtailing its costly establishments, but by levying fresh taxes, that is by increasing the burdens of the people. But Government should rest assured that though the people in their helplessness will never resent such exactions, Heaven will, and that if it does not abandon its present policy of favouritism towards its own

countrymen, it is sure to incur the displeasure of God. Verily the pride of power has made the Government blind.

NAVAVIBHAKAR
SADHARANI,
Feb. 27th, 1888.

79. The *Navavibhakar Sadharani*, of the 27th February, says that the *Pioneer's* statement regarding the formation of an Intelligence Department under the direct control of the Government of India

The policy of the secret Police Circular.

with a view of guarding against intrigues from within does not look like mere fiction. The recent confidential Police Circular seems to be the first act done in that Department. The direction therein given to the effect that reports are to be sent in sealed covers means that these reports are to go to the highest authorities, and it is this that places it beyond doubt that the formation of this Department is the work of the Viceroy himself. It is also probable that the measure has been approved by the Secretary of State. But however that may be, the formation of this Department implies no departure from the established policy of the British administration in India: it implies only a further development of that policy. As a rule a foreign Government, professing a different religion from that of the people over whom it rules, cannot but be distrustful of the latter. As regards the English Government in India, this natural distrust has increased since the mutiny, as is clearly shown by the exclusion of native soldiers from the artillery, and by the rule introduced and acted upon since that occurrence that one-fourth of the entire Indian army should always consist of English soldiers. The Arms Act again means the same thing. A law indicative of such universal distrust as is implied by that Act exists in no other country, civilized or uncivilized. The effect of the Act in this country has been this, that a man living even in a most important and populous place cannot have for money even a handful of gunpowder to scare away monkeys. The Press Act is another measure expressive of this distrust, Government also distrusts educated natives, or it would not close the Political Department against them. There are other facts which tell the same tale. Before the mutiny Hurrish Chunder, while employed as a clerk in a Government office, could edit the *Hindu Patriot*. Such a thing is impossible now. Government has in fact decided to rule this huge empire in accordance with a policy of distrust, and the Intelligence Department, talked of in the *Pioneer*, is the last and (in Lord Dufferin's opinion) the most important outcome and expression of that policy. It is not likely therefore that the English Government will listen to anything that may be urged against the unwisdom and inadvisability of following a policy of distrust towards the vast population of this country.

III.—LEGISLATIVE.

SURABHI & PATAKA,
Feb. 23rd, 1888.

80. The *Surabhi and Patáá*, of the 23rd February, has no objection

The Calcutta Municipal Bill.

to the clauses in the Calcutta Municipal Bill which provide for grants to education and to hospitals, but strongly resents the expenditure of municipal funds on State festivities. The writer regards it a sin to spend the rate-payers' contributions in fireworks and illuminations. The fact is that the English community are carrying forward this Bill exactly according to their own liking.

SOM PRAKASH,
Feb. 27th, 1888.

81. The *Som Prakash*, of the 27th February, says that the new Police Act is open to the objections urged against it in the Viceregal Council by the Hon'ble

The Police Act, 1888.

Rajah Peary Mohun Mookerjee.

SOM PRAKASH.

82. The same paper says that it is just and reasonable that the people should be asked to give their opinion on the alterations which the new Municipal Bill

The new Municipal Bill.

proposes to effect in the municipal law of Calcutta. If this is not done,

the very object with which the elective franchise has been conferred on the people will be defeated. It therefore behoves the Bengal Council to publish those portions of the Bill wherein the alterations in the existing municipal law are embodied. As a request of this kind has also been made by the British Indian Association, the Indian Association, and other native public bodies in Calcutta, the Council is in justice bound to comply with it, seeing that it has always shown deference to requests coming from the Chamber of Commerce, the Trades' Association, the Anglo-Indian Defence Association, and other European public bodies. Besides, as the alterations proposed in the new Bill will chiefly affect the natives, it will be an act of flagrant injustice on the part of the Council not to comply with their wishes in this respect. The amalgamation scheme is next adverted to, the writer remarking that the amalgamation, while conferring some doubtful advantages, such as filtered water, gas light, &c., in the Suburbs will subject them to a harassing system of taxation. Again, judging from the failure of the Calcutta Municipality to successfully cope with the sanitary difficulties of the present municipal town with an area of only six square miles, it becomes difficult to understand how the health of the enlarged municipal town, with an area of so many as 18 square miles, will be maintained after the amalgamation scheme has been carried into effect. To bring up the amalgamated portion of the suburbs to the sanitary level of Calcutta will require the expenditure of a very large sum of money, and as the population of the suburbs is small, the greater portion of the additional expenditure will necessarily fall on the shoulders of the people of Calcutta; that is to say, the residents of Calcutta proper will be harassed with new taxes. The just and liberal Sir Stuart Bayley is requested not to pass the Bill without making very careful inquiries as to how its new provisions would be likely to work, and without ascertaining what the public think of those provisions.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

83. The *Surabhi and Patáká*, of the 23rd February, says that the offer of the Maharaja of Jodhpur to make over ten lakhs of rupees to Government for the Afghan frontier defences is a meaningless offer, because the Maharaja and his Thakurs have no power in the Durbar, all power being virtually in the hands of Maharaja Pertab Singh and the British Resident, together with his Punjabi assistants. The Resident has seized the entire authority of the *Raj*, and the descendant of the illustrious family of the Rahtors is a mere puppet in his hands. All the princes and chiefs of the land being now mere men of straw, it is hard to understand what such offers emanating from them mean. The fact is the British officials manage to wheedle them out of as much gold and silver as they want for their own purposes.

SURABHI & PATAKA,
Feb. 23rd, 1888.

84. The *Navavibhakar Sádharani*, of the 27th February, says that it has now transpired that the offers of pecuniary help for the frontier defences alleged to have been made by the Nizam and the Maharaja of Jodhpur were made without their knowledge. It also appears, from what has been stated in a Jodhpur newspaper, that Maharaja Pratap Singh, when on his visit to the Queen, was compelled by the two Political Agents, Sir Edward Bradford and Colonel Pullet, to take with him two jockeys named Harji Singh and Rupal Singh, as two distinguished noblemen of his State. This was an insult not only to the Maharajah, but also to the Queen.

NAVAVIBHAKAR
SADHARANI,
Feb. 27th, 1888.

85. The *Dainik and Samáchar Chandriká*, of the 27th February, is alarmed to find the *Pioneer* newspaper, the vulture of Allahabad, writing against the

DAINIK & SAMACHAR
CHANDRIKA,
Feb. 27th, 1888.

The Maharajah Holkar.

Maharajah Holkar. For such writings in the *Pioneer* generally bode evil to Native States. The *Pioneer* is angry with the Maharajah because he believes in astrology. But does belief in astrology argue administrative incapacity? Some of the wisest men in Europe believe in astrology, and they do not fall in social or literary estimation by reason of their belief. Thousands of men in England still believe in astrology. Zadkeil's almanac has been published for the last 40 years, and more than 150,000 copies of it are sold every year. Has Maharajah Holkar alone been guilty of high crime and misdemeanour by studying or learning to respect the occult art?

V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,
Feb. 21st, 1888.

86. A correspondent of the *Burdwan Sanjivani*, of the 21st February, says that, owing to the failure of the current years' rainfall, there is great scarcity of water at Patharchoor in Burdwan. Already people are bringing drinking-water from the adjoining villages. Great will therefore be their suffering during the parching heat of summer.

Scarcity of water at Patharchoor in Burdwan.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI.

87. A correspondent of the same paper says that the prevalence of cholera at Ranigunge during the summer months is due to the scarcity of good drinking-water and the location of a coolie depôt in the station. The writer hopes that the new Magistrate of Ranigunge, who is a good man, will attend to this matter.

Cholera and scarcity of water at Ranigunge.

It is very necessary that a well should be sunk in the local police compound. Chowkidars from the mofussil have to put up from time to time at the police station, and the scarcity of good drinking-water during summer is severely felt at Ranigunge. A new well will prove quite a boon.

HINDU RANJIKÁ,
Feb. 22nd, 1888.

88. A correspondent of the *Hindu Ranjiká*, of the 22nd February, says that a large number of serious accidents occur every year in the sugarcane mills in this country. The manager of the sugarcane mills at Kumarkhali reports that no less than 20 or 25 men receive severe injuries every year in those mills, and that some of them die of their effects. Judging from this it would appear that the total number of accidents due to these mills all over the country must be very large. It is therefore high time that the attention of the authorities should be directed to this subject.

Accidents in sugarcane mills.

SURABHI & PATAKA,
Feb. 23rd, 1888.

89. The *Surabhi and Patáká*, of the 23rd February, says that Reuter's recent telegram, announcing the appointment of Lord Dufferin as British Ambassador at Rome, clearly shows that His Excellency's own explanation of his resignation was only meant to throw dust in the eyes of men.

Lord Dufferin's resignation.

SURABHI & PATAKA.

90. The same paper says that all that can be said of Mr. Turnbull, the Secretary to the Calcutta Municipality, is that he is a harmless man. He does not therefore deserve a memorial. A thousand memorials will not perpetuate the memory of him who has neither name nor fame.

The Turnbull memorial.

SURABHI & PATAKA.

91. The same paper says that the *Englishman* and the *Pioneer* are calling upon their countrymen to entertain Lord Dufferin in a right regal style at the time of his departure from this country. The general public will, however, abstain from joining any such demonstrations. But the *Englishman* and

The Anglo-Indian papers on Lord Dufferin's retirement.

the *Pioneer* will make light of their abstention, because they regard the people of this country as no better than brutes.

92. The *Bangabasi*, of the 25th February, says that it is very difficult to believe Reuter's telegram that Lord Dufferin will succeed Sir John Saville Lumley

BANGABASI,
Feb. 25th, 1888.

Lord Dufferin's resignation.

as Ambassador at Rome, and will enter on the duties of his new appointment in August. Lord Dufferin's statement that his retirement will not take place before the end of the year is followed by Reuter's statement that His Excellency will take up the embassy at Rome in August next! The inconsistency of two such statements is quite inexplicable. High Government officers in this country are fond of playing such tricks; but they only bring discredit on Government by doing so. The interests of Government require that its officials should take particular care that the confidence which the people repose in them is not shaken; but Lord Dufferin's acts show that he is utterly indifferent to such considerations.

93. The same paper, referring to Baboo Surendra Nath Banerjee's failure to get himself elected as Chairman of the municipality of his native town of

BANGABASI.

Baboo Surendra Nath Banerjee.

Barrackpore, expresses surprise how he and men like him aspire to be recognised as representatives of the whole country.

94. A correspondent of the same paper complains of scarcity of water

BANGABASI.

Scarcity of water at Arjunpore in Moorshedabad.

at Arjunpore, Bhowanipore, Sibnagar, Hazarpore, Kuli and 20 or 22 other villages near Dhulian in Moorshedabad. When so much scarcity of water is felt at the commencement of the summer season, Heaven alone knows how the people of those villages will fare during the sultry months of Baisakh and Jaista. The river which flows through these villages is now silted up. The Road Cess Committee was repeatedly asked to re-excavate the mouth of this river, but to no purpose. The river can be set free if only the money which is collected in these villages in one year in the shape of road cess is spent for the purpose.

95. Another correspondent of the same paper says that last year the

BANGABASI.

The Jubilee tax at Magura in Jessore.

people of Magura in Jessore contributed a large sum of money to the Jubilee *Mela* Fund, and they were told that they would not be required to pay anything more at any future time. But this year, too, a tax called the Jubilee tax is being collected, and the oppressions of the Jubilee tax-collectors know no bounds. The people are being compelled to pay twice or thrice as much as they paid last year, and they are told that the tax will be levied every year. Village headmen, punchayets, pleaders, mukhtears, amla, and the police are all collecting this tax. If this state of things continues, the people will have to leave their homes and settle elsewhere. It is rumoured that the Deputy Magistrate will send to jail for three months any person who fails to pay this tax two weeks before the time fixed for the Magura Jubilee *Mela*. Government ought to look to the matter.

96. The *Sanjivani*, of the 25th February, complains of the ravages

SANJIVANI,
Feb. 25th, 1888.

Wild boars in the 24-Pergunnahs.

of wild boars in the villages of Rajpore, Jagaddal, Baikunthapore, Harinabhi, Changripota and others places, situated within the jurisdiction of Alipore, and says that the rewards which are offered by the local municipal bodies for the destruction of such animals fail to produce the desired effect, for the simple reason that people cannot kill wild animals without weapons. By disarming the people, Government has rendered them helpless against wild beasts.

SANJIVANI.

97. The same paper says that a party, headed by the *Englishman* Lord Dufferin and the party of the newspaper, is endeavouring to get up an address in favour of Lord Dufferin; but as

His Excellency Lord Dufferin has done no good to India, no Indian, who has any regard for justice, will join this clique. And the praise of a few Englishmen alone will avail His Excellency but little. Such praise will rather damage his reputation.

SANJIVANI,
Feb. 25th, 1888.

98. The same paper says, on the authority of the *Indian Mirror*, that Lord Dufferin and the Hon'ble Rana Sonkar Bux Singh. His Excellency Lord Dufferin has reduced the amount of the revenue payable to Government on account of his zemindary by the Hon'ble Rana Sonkar Bux Singh, and remarks that His Excellency could not help rewarding in this way the man who assisted his government in the matter of increasing the salt duty.

SANJIVANI.

99. Baboo Bhudeb Chandra Maiti, teacher of the Girls' School at Deulapona, has addressed the following letter to the same paper:—

An accident to men and cattle at Kukurahati. The rice-dealers of Doro Muhisadal are in the habit of assembling every Thursday at the hát held at Kukurahati. On the 10th February last, after the dealers had assembled at the hát, it began to rain and blow hard. As there was no place in the neighbourhood to give shelter to a large number of men and cattle, the hát people fast began to disperse; but many of them lost their lives in the fields while on their way home. It was found on enquiry by the local police that no less than 15 men and 30 cattle had died.

DAINIK & SAMACHAR
CHANDRIKA,
Feb. 27th, 1888.

100. The *Dainik and Samachar Chandrika*, of the 27th February, disapproves of the preparations which are being made by the Anglo-Indian community of Calcutta to do honour to Lord Dufferin before His Excellency's departure for Simla. The reason assigned for doing honour to His Excellency so early is that he will not return to Calcutta before leaving for Europe. But that does not matter much. Praise coming from a distance is better than flattery in one's own presence. There is also no knowing whether Lord Dufferin will by his acts within the ten months earn greater gratitude and reverence or forfeit such reverence as he already commands. So all things considered, it would be premature to do honour to him now.

The *Englishman* newspaper says that, as the natives made joyful demonstrations on the occasion of the retirement of Lord Ripon, the Anglo-Indians should make similar demonstrations in honour of Lord Dufferin. Are the Anglo-Indians, then, making their preparations for a farewell demonstration in honour of Lord Dufferin simply in a spirit of rivalry with the natives? If so, the writer feels convinced that His Excellency will derive little pleasure or consolation from the demonstrations which the Anglo-Indians will make in his honour.

SOM PRAKASH,
Feb. 27th, 1888

101. The *Som Prakash*, of the 27th February, says that the people of this country will no doubt be glad to hear that Sir Charles Turner has been appointed to the seat rendered vacant in the India Council by the death of Sir Henry Maine.

Sir Charles Turner in the India Council.

SOM PRAKASH.

102. The same paper has learnt from the *Englishman* newspaper that the Anglo-Indian community will get up an address in honour of His Excellency Lord Dufferin before his departure for Simla in the month of March, and remarks that to present an address to His Excellency ten months before his departure from the country will no doubt be something very extraordinary.

103. The same paper says that the interest which the Mahomedan community is taking in the matter of getting up addresses in honour of the departing Viceroy is due either to a sense of gratitude for the favours and rewards it has received from him, or to a desire to

SOM PRAKASH.

Mahomedan addresses to Lord Dufferin.

spite the Hindu community which has been very indifferently treated by His Excellency Lord Dufferin.

URIYA PAPERS.

104. The question of the prevention of cow-slaughter still engages the attention of some of the newspapers of Orissa.

Cow-slaughter.

SANVAD BANIK,
Feb. 2nd, 1888.
URIA & NABASAMBAD,
Feb. 15th, 1888.

The Rajahs of Aul and Agarpara.

105. The death of the Rajahs of Aul and Agarpara is mourned by all the newspapers of Orissa.

URIA & NABASAMBAD,
Feb. 8th, 1888.

The Orissa Coast Canal.

106. The inconvenience and hardships to which passengers by the Orissa Coast Canal are subjected have become the subject of serious complaints. A passenger describes in the columns of this paper his sad experience of an unfortunate journey on board a canal steamer. The public apprehend that the canal service may prove an utter failure in the end.

UTKAL DIPIKA,
Feb. 4th & 11th, 1888

107. The increase of the salt duty has made the public uneasy.

The increase of the salt duty.

The papers give an account of a monster meeting that was held in the

SANSKARAKA,
Feb. 9th & 16th, 1888.

Cuttack municipal market on the 12th of the current month with the object of inducing Government to abandon the measure, and to transfer the administration of the Salt Department in Orissa from the hands of the Madras to those of the Bengal Government. The *Utkaldipika* and the *Sanskarak*, though admitting the increase of the salt duty to be a faulty measure, sympathise with the action of the Indian Government, whom they consider justified in slightly increasing the salt duty in the absence of other sources of income. They, however, point out that the real cause of the distress of the people is the selfish action of the salt dealers, who have unjustly raised the price of salt which the action of Government never warranted them in doing.

ASSAM PAPERS.

108. The *Paridarshak*, of the 20th February, knows of nothing for which to regret Lord Dufferin's retirement.

Lord Dufferin's retirement.

PARIDARSHAK,
Feb. 20th, 1888.

His Lordship has done nothing but evil to India, and nothing that he can do will make the people of India forget the Burmese campaign, the income-tax, the increase of the salt duty, and other infamous acts of a similar nature.

109. The same paper, in drawing a parallel between the Tangail affair in Mymensingh and the Kazirbazar affair in Sylhet, says that in the latter case

The Kazirbazar affair, Sylhet.

PARIDARSHAK.

as in the former the local officers have secretly aided the guilty parties. If the sufferers in the Kazirbazar affair had possessed means to engage the services of a good barrister, the world would have had an opportunity of knowing how actively official wire-pullers have been at work there. The case should have been committed to the Sessions; but it is unfortunately rotting on the file of a young Assistant Commissioner of the second grade. A report is current at Sylhet that many Mahomedan gentlemen were grossly insulted by the police on that memorable day, and that they have quietly passed it over in order to avoid scandal. Why is the Deputy Commissioner so indifferent? Does he wish that the police should tyrannize over the people, or does he believe that the people of Kazirbazar have been dealing unjustly with the police?

CHUNDER NATH BOSE,

Bengali Translator.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,

The 3rd March 1888.

Bengal Sect. Press.—E. J. H. and others—Reg. No. 19178C—65—6-3-88.

The question of the position of the ... has been ...

UNITED STATES

The question of the position of the ... has been ...

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